

IS BASED ON FRAUD.

That is Said of the Mexican Mine Award.

WHO TALKS OF MILLIONAIRES?

Not Payson, of Illinois. He Declares Himself for the Poor Man, and stands There.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The conference report on the bill for the relief of certain volunteers and regular soldiers of the late war with Mexico (as to the removal of charges of desertion) was agreed to.

Senator Sherman, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported back the Senate bill for the protection of salmon fisheries in Alaska, with the recommendation that the House amend the bill to the effect that the provisions of the bill to the Bering Sea be disagreed to. The amendment was disagreed to and a conference asked.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, reported back the resolution, which was agreed to, authorizing the committee on public buildings and grounds to continue the investigation of the office of supervising Architect of the Treasury.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Senator Stewart offered a resolution, which was agreed to, authorizing the committee on mines and mining to continue during the recess session on the inquiry as to the cutting of timber on public lands for mining and domestic purposes.

PENSIONS.

All pension bills of calendar 82 were passed. Among them was one giving a pension of \$50 per month to the widow of General Hunt.

Senator Blair moved to take up the joint resolution proposing the liquor proposition amendment to the Constitution.

Pending action Senator Riddleberger moved to proceed to executive business. The motion was agreed to.

When the doors were opened the Senate took recess until 8 p.m.

THAT MEXICAN AWARD.

Report of the Senate committee on foreign relations upon the bill to secure claims by the Laabra Mining company against the Mexican government (an award having previously been made by Mexican mixed claims commission of \$75,000), was made to the Senate today by Senator Dolph.

The report says: In the opinion of the committee the evidence is sufficient to show the whole claim of the company to be fraudulent, and the claim, acts testimony before the mixed commission, so far as it tended to fix the responsibility for the company's loss upon the Mexican government, to have been rank perjury.

A GROSS FRAUD.

The idea of making a claim against the Mexican government appears to have been a gross fraud in its inception and to have been based upon the fraudulent allegations supported by false swearing and manufactured testimony; and it is impossible in the face of the correspondence covering the period when the company was making preparations to work its mines in Mexico, and while they were being worked, to conceive that the officers and agents of the company in New York were not active participants in the fraud.

The committee are of the opinion that Congress has the power to do what it was supposed to have done by the bill under consideration; and recommends its passage with amendments.

Senator Brown will probably make a minority report, as it is understood he is opposed to the bill.

At the evening session the deficiency bill was taken up. Among the items inserted were the following: \$75,000 for salaries and expenses of agents and subsidiary offices of the Internal Revenue; \$165,420 to pay fine of the courts of claims in the French spoliation case.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—After transaction of unimportant business Mr. Holmes, of Iowa, called up the Des Moines river and land bill with the President's veto message thereon. Mr. Crisp, in interest of the California contested election case, raised the question of consideration.

The House determined, by yeas 233, nays 114, to consider the vetoed bill, but its consideration was suspended to allow Mr. Holman, of Indiana, to present the conference report on the bill for disposal of certain public lands of the United States. The provisions in the matter of homesteads, with statement accompanying the report, explains that the bill will only provide for public lands of the United States adapted to agricultural purposes and provides that these shall be disposed of only under the provisions of the homestead law.

FOR PRE-EMPTION SETTLERS.

The bill further provides that the pre-emption settlers whose claims have been heretofore initiated and are still subsisting may change their filings and entry to homestead, to be considered under that law. The right of location of soldiers' certificates is left with the understanding of the law. The report was agreed to—yeas 243, nays 7.

On motion of Mr. Stockdale, of Mississippi, and after a brief debate, the Senate bill was passed for forfeiture of certain wagon roads in Oregon. The Des Moines river and land bill

was then taken up, for consideration. Mr. Holmes urged the passage of the bill, the President's veto to the contrary notwithstanding. The bill sought only to allow settlers to go into court and inquire whether the Des Moines Navigation Company complied with the terms of the grant.

HONOR TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. White of New York, said the argument that the bill was intended only to quiet titles, was a specious measure and there was a legislative decree defying decisions of the United States Supreme Court for the past twenty years. It would have been easier for President Cleveland to fall in accord with the popular voice and sign the bill, but the man showed he had been conscientious about this business. All honor to a man who dared to refuse to do a popular act because he knew it was wrong.

Messrs. Wheeler and Parker, of New York also opposed the bill.

Mr. Gear, of Iowa, said settlers had gone on the lands in good faith.

STANDING BY POOR MEN.

They had gone on in their young manhood and to-day in old age were liable to be evicted under the decision of the court, gained in his judgment by a clear case of collusion.

Mr. Payson, of Illinois, sent to the clerk's desk and had read a telegram which had been published in the papers stating that 700 evictions were threatened in three counties in Iowa. He spoke, he said, in behalf of men whose property was being taken from them by legislative robbery. Who spoke for the millionaires, for the men holding the navigation company's title? The paid attorneys and lobbyists of the navigation company had been heard around this hall ever since the pending of this legislation. The gentleman from Alabama, Mr. Wheeler, had said so far as he knew he had never seen a lobbyist against the bill. The gentleman knew, and he knew, that ex-members of Congress with money of the navigation company in their pockets, in violation of their privileges as ex-members, came on the floor to stifle legislation, and had conferred with the gentleman at this session to his (Payson's) knowledge.

HE COULD CALL NAMES.

If the gentleman wanted him to name the men who had been violating their privileges it would afford him pleasure to name them here and now. (Applause.)

The very bill which the gentleman from Alabama says should have passed, was drafted by an ex-member of Congress and presented to him, as I know, and as he knows that I know.

Mr. Wheeler—You say an attorney gave me that bill?

Mr. Payson—Egbert Viele wrote the bill and gave it to you. He told me, and you told me. Do you deny that you know Viele? You have shown me telegram after telegram you have received from Viele, formerly a member of the House, and now attorney for the Navigation Company.

The House refused to pass the bill over the President's veto—yeas 147, nays 103; not the requisite two-thirds in the affirmative.

RANDALL BOBS UP.

Mr. Randall was immediately on his feet with a motion to dispense with private business so as to pave the way partially to the consideration of the Cowles bill and the Mills bill, in antagonism, was called up as question of privilege on the President's veto on the private bill.

Both these gentlemen were side-tracked, however, by Mr. Edloe, of Tennessee, with a conference report on the bill to punish dealers or pretended dealers in counterfeit money, for using United States metals.

Pending the vote on the report the House took a recess till evening; the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

At the evening session the House passed thirty-five private pension bills, and adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—A resolution has passed to promote commercial union with Canada. It provides that whenever it shall be duly certified to the President that Canada has declared her desire to establish commercial union with the United States, having a uniform revenue system, like internal taxes and like import duties with no duties upon trade between the United States and Canada, the President shall appoint three commissioners, to meet three designated to represent Canada, to prepare a plan for the assimilation of import duties and internal revenue taxes of the two countries and equitable division of receipts, in commercial union.

STANDS BY THE BOYS.

Patrick Egan Says the Press Reports Were True.

CHICAGO, March 1.—Mr. Patrick Egan, who was in the city to-day on his way to Washington, had his attention called to the published statement of Dr. McCahay, of Philadelphia, impeaching the accuracy of the London cablegram to the Associated Press on the day of the exposure of Pigott's falsity.

The statement of McCahay was to the effect that Egan and Sullivan did not make the exposure, and that Father Drury did not carry the papers to London, but that they were taken over by a Mr. Robertson.

Mr. Egan declared this McCahay statement altogether wrong, and corroborated the story given in the Associated Press cablegram of February 25. Mr. Egan gave a reporter some interesting gossip on the character of Pigott, and his methods of raising money, etc. When asked if he believed Pigott originated the scheme or was hired to do it, Mr. Egan said: "I believe he concocted the whole plot alone, but I also believe he sold the Times people goods they wanted to buy. The Times did not expect to get into the sort of hearing which is now on. The proposition was that Parnell would

bring a libel suit in the usual way. Then he would have to go on the stand and swear he never wrote the letters published by them. The Times would have been enabled to have put expert after expert on the stand to swear the writing was that of Parnell.

"In the face of this an English jury would never have taken Parnell's word and would have given a verdict against him."

"What will be the probable course of the trial now?"

"I don't know; but I do know that if the Times chooses to continue the fight, we have two or three more surprises in store. Of their character I am not now at liberty to speak."

Mr. Egan thinks the effect of the collapse on English politics will be tremendous and that if an appeal is taken to the country within the next six months Gladstone would go in overwhelmingly.

He does not know whether or not an attempt will be made to force an appeal to the country, but understands that Gladstone favors waiting as he believes the cause is justly gaining.

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A HOUSE OF THREE ROOMS AND cellar at 221 Fourth Street, Eighteenth Ward.

\$20 A MONTH WILL RENT A FINE house, water, steam heating, bath room, stable, etc. Apply 5, this office.

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CAN BE RENTED BY TWO GENTLE men who desire lodging only. Handsome furniture, new house, near Eagle Gate. Apply C. Herald.

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BOOK-KEEPING AND PENMANSHIP Evening class and lessons by mail. T. W. Clayton, 172 Main Street.

LOST.

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